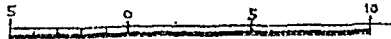


# KISHANGARH STATE

SCALE OF MILES



UDAIPUR

# REPORT

ON THE

## ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

# KISHANGARH STATE

FOR THE

*SAMBAT YEAR 1965*

*(26th SEPTEMBER 1908 to 14th OCTOBER 1909.)*



AJMER:

PRINTED AT THE JOB PRINTING PRESS.

1910.



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**Administration Report for the Sambat year 1965  
(26th September 1908 to 14th October 1910.)**

—S:-o:-S—

FROM

THE MEMBERS OF THE STATE COUNCIL,

*Kishangarh.*

TO

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH SAHIB BAHADUR,

OF KISHANGARH.

***Dated Kishangarh, 1st June 1910.***

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,

We beg to submit the Report on the administration of the Kishangarh State for the Raj Sambat year 1965.

We beg to remain,

Your Highness,

Your Most Obedient Servants,

(Sd.) K. L. PAONASKER,—*Chief Member of Council.*

(Sd.) THAKUR BHARATSINGH, (RAO SAHEB)—*P. W. Member.*





# Administration Report of the Kishangarh State For the Sambat year 1965 (26th September 1908 to 14th October 1909).

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## CHAPTER I.

### General and Political.

#### (A) INTRODUCTORY.

The Kishangarh State lies almost in the centre of Rajputana, between 25°-49' and 26°-59' N. and 70°-40' and 75°-11' E. with an area of 858 square miles. Except for small isolated patches, the territory consists of two narrow strips which together are about 80 miles in length from north to south, and have a breadth varying from 20 miles in the centre to about 2 miles at the southern extremity. The northern portion is sandy crossed by three parallel ranges of the Aravali Hills; the southern portion being generally flat and fertile. During and immediately after the rains, a few streams contain water; while for the rest of the year all of them present sandy beds. The population at the last enumeration of 1901, stood at 90,970 souls. The average of gross revenue of the past five years is Rs. 8,06,264 Raj coin. Politically, the State forms part of the charge of the British Resident at Jaipur.

The Ruling family are Rathore Rajputs of the House of Jodhpur, having marriage ties with Udaipur, Jaipur, Bundi, Alwar, Sirohi, Jaisalmer, Dungarpur, Partabgarh. and Jhalawar. The present Maharajah, who is the 17th ruler of the State is Captain His Highness Maharajah Dhiraj Umdai Rajhai-Buland Makan Maharajah Sir Madan Singhji Bahadur K.C.I.E. He was born in 1884, and succeeded to the Gaddi on the 29th August 1900. He was married on the 9th February 1904 to the eldest daughter of His Highness the Maharana Sahib of Udaipur, and invested with ruling powers on the 11th December 1905. His Highness was a member of the Imperial Cadet Corps from January 1902 to January 1904. The Maharajahs of Kishangarh are entitled to a Salute of 15 guns, and the State pays no tribute to the Imperial Government.

#### (B.) NOTEWORTHY EVENTS.

Colonel C. Herbert C.S.I., I.A., visited Kishangarh on October 5th, 1908.

Visits of Political Officers.

The Resident, Colonel H. L. Showers C.I.E., I.A., paid five visits during the year.

The Hon'ble Colonel A. F. Pinhey, officiating Agent to the Governor-General, accompanied by his 1st Assistant Mr. W. H. Wilkinson visited Kishangarh during his autumn tour, and made a stay of 3 days from the 3rd to the 5th August 1909. On this occasion Colonel Pinhey inspected the Central Jail and the Hospital, and was well pleased with all that he saw of these institutions.

The Darbar are very much indebted for the great assistance and sound and valuable advice that they have received from time to time from both the Hon'ble Colonel Pinhey and Colonel Showers during the year under report.

Other distinguished visitors.

The Chief of Miraj with his European tutor came to see Kishangarh in October 1908.

Their Highnesses the Maharajahs of Alwar and Idar visited Kishangarh in October 1908, on the occasion of the Maharajah's birthday. Both these visits were State visits, and were celebrated by the observance of due ceremonial.

His Highness the Maharana Sahib of Udaipur with his heir-apparent paid a visit to Kishangarh about the middle of April 1909. The arrival was public.

His Excellency Lord Kitchner of Khartum, Commander-in-Chief of India visited Kishangarh about the same time. The visit was private. During his stay, His Excellency was shown over the fort and the armoury. He was very pleased to see the Maharajah's collection of old china.

Another distinguished visitor was Goswami Ranchhorlalji Maharaj of Kotah, the religious preceptor of His Highness's House. His Holiness was received with great pomp and ceremony, and during his stay every possible honour was paid to him by the Maharajah as befitted the position of the Spiritual Head of a sect.

Tours made by His Highness.

His Highness's movements.

The Maharajah toured through the districts as usual.

At the invitation of His Highness the Maharajah of Jodhpur, His Highness attended the festivities, which were held at Jodhpur in connection with the Jodhpur-Udaipur marriage which was celebrated the year before. The reception of His Highness was public, and formal visits were exchanged by the two Darbars. In response to the invitation of His Excellency the Viceroy to join in the function of investiture which was held in February 1909, His Highness visited Calcutta and received from His Excellency the insignia of K.C.I.E. His Highness the Maharajah and suite were accommodated at the Hastings House. The visit was a State one. The arrival in Calcutta was public, and during the stay formal visits were exchanged between His Excellency the Viceroy and the Maharajah.

The Maharajah also visited Bombay, Alwar and Mount Abu.

Tours made by Members of Council.

The Revenue and Public Members of Council made their usual tours through the districts.

Political & administrative objects and results.

Further advance was made in the direction of the raising of salaries attached to the different offices in the State. In fact an attempt was made to grade the subordinate staff. This work which has been slowly proceeding for the last two years will probably be completed next year when the services superior and subordinate will be thrown into proper grades with defined prospects. This was a much desired reform, and the good results anticipated by its introduction are beginning to be seen. The easements appertaining to the offices of the Hakims and Tahsildars have been abolished. The prospects of these offices have been distinctly improved, and classes of both these officers have been put into three grades.

It is now notified that no one can hope to be a Tahsildar unless he has a thorough knowledge of the Jamabandi and is able to maintain the different records ordered to be kept at the Tehsils. That the Tehsildars may acquire a knowledge of survey, an incentive is given them in the form of assured promotion. The evil practice of many of them doing the business of money lenders is now discountenanced, and receives a check from the transfers which these officers are liable to from one Tehsil to another. The Hakims are, as far as possible, now recruited from the Tehsildars. The recovery of Baqaya and the collection of revenue other than in kind is now better done than before and certainly under better supervision. The Hukumat now really takes its proper place as an administrative unit.

Bhatta rules which were passed last year were enforced, and have considerably lightened the burden of the accounts office.

Efforts are being made to reduce the great volume of unnecessary correspondence, and the meetings of officers to discuss important matters of administration which can be better settled by personal interviews have been encouraged.

The constitution of the State Council remained as last year. The powers of the Revenue and Judicial Members were considerably enlarged, and the anomaly which existed as regards the powers of the Judicial Member over the department in his charge was removed. Further decentralisation was effected by giving greater powers to the Revenue Assistants, Hakims and Tehsildars. The heads of the different offices were also given greater powers of control over their subordinates. To secure a homogeneity in the working of the different departments entrusted to the charge of a member, the duties of a departmental officer were so re-arranged as secured him freedom from dual control, and made him strictly subordinate to one member only. A partial regrouping of the departments constituting the charge of a member had also to be made. The Forest department was transferred to the control of the Revenue Member during the year.

Working of  
Council.

The department called the "Karkhanajat" which was instituted last year has now emerged from the experimental stage and promises to do good work in the future. Considerably large sums were spent in equipping the Karkhanas, and though the Budget allotments had to be exceeded in many cases it cannot be denied that the expenditure was most usefully incurred, and in supplying a want which had been felt for years.

The Full Council was summoned as often as was necessary. It did very useful work. The Maharajah referred several questions to it which were discussed at its meeting in a careful and impartial manner.

The Full  
Council.

This year again the Council has to respectfully tender its thanks to His Highness the Maharaja for the kindness and consideration which he has extended to the Members, and they feel it their duty to record their testimony that the Maharajah has dealt with every case that was placed before him with a sense of justice and fair play which in His Highness is as keen as ever. Annexure A. gives the tables showing the constitution of the Council and powers of its Members and the Superintendent of Karkhanajat.

Annexure B. gives the names of high officials in the State showing the periods during which they held charge.

Some new appointments and transfers are here noticed :—

Purohit Shridhar was appointed Sadar Magistrate on May 31st, 1909, *vice* Lala Magan Lal who was transferred to act as Personal Assistant to the Chief Member.

Purohit Ram Rup was appointed 1st Assistant to the Revenue Member on 20th September, 1909, in place of Purohit Jaikishan Dass.

Pohra Mohan Lal was appointed second Assistant to the Revenue Member *vice* Lala Zorawar Singh, who was appointed Reader to the Judicial Member. The latter was appointed Hakim of Fatehgarh on 19th September 1909.

Babu Chandra Brahma Sinha was appointed Accounts Officer on 21st May 1909.

Lala Ranjit Singh was appointed Bakshi Fouj on 28th July 1909.

Doctor Suraj Narain L.M.S., was appointed Medical Officer on 1st June 1909 *vice* Doctor Deb M.B., C.M., (Edin), who was permitted to resign.

Bhatt Behari Lal was appointed Darbar Vakil at Abu on 1st May 1909.

## CHAPTER II.

### ADMINISTRATION OF LAND.

Revenue  
machinery.

Excepting what requires to be referred to the Huzuri Mahakma, all matters in connection with the administration of land are disposed of by the Revenue Member of Council. The Revenue Member was ably assisted by Purohit Jaikishan Dass, the first assistant and by Lala Zorawar Singh the second assistant. The powers given to these latter were judiciously exercised, and the amalgamation of the duties of the Malsadar with those of the second assistant has proved to be a wise step. The division of the crop at both harvests specially in the Kishangarh Pargana was much better supervised than in previous years.

Fatehgarh being created a new Hukumat, the number of Parganas administered by the Revenue Department rose to 5. As a consequence, seven more Tehsils were added, raising their number from 26 to 33. The following table shows, in approximate figures, the area, population, and the number of villages and Tehsils as they stood during the year :—

No.	Name of Pargana.	Area in Square miles.	Popula- tion.	No. OF VILLAGES.		No. of Tehsils.
				Khalsa.	Jagir.	
1	Kishangarh ...	260	35,655	37	36	9
2	Surwar ...	112	14,459	34	13	5
3	Rupnagar ...	194	17,409	19	18	4
4	Arain ...	196	17,994	31	16	8
5	Fatehgarh ...	96	5,453	17	5	7
	Total ...	858	90,970	138	88	33

The work of the Hakims and Tehsildars was favourably reported on. There was a distinct advantage in transferring cases of petty thefts committed on the threshing floor to the jurisdiction of the Revenue authorities. The limitations which were placed on the powers of the Hakims and Tehsildars as regards the remission which they could allow at the time of realizing the State's share of grain-produce, considerably reduced the hardships to which the cultivators were generally exposed at these times. In the case of some Tehsildars, records were very well kept and were found up to date. The weekly agricultural reports are also now compiled with greater care.

The meetings of Hakims which were inaugurated last year were again held. Apart from the interchange of ideas on revenue matters, which was certainly secured by this institution, the needs of the different Parganas, as regards irrigational arrangements, the state of the agriculturists, and other general needs found representation; and a great deal of information is now in the hands of the Chief Revenue authority, with the help of which a great many reforms may be introduced, and urgent needs supplied. The new arrangement of entrusting to the Tehsildars the collection of commutation fees, which was adopted at the suggestion of the Hakims, has worked well; though probably much remains to be done in obtaining correct Khasras from Jagir villages. It is satisfactory to know that the realisation of the Baqaya is now done with greater care and energy.

With the formation of a new Hukumat, a redistribution of the Tehsils and the fresh laying down of the Revenue jurisdiction of the Hukumats has become necessary. The matter is under the Darbar's consideration, and it is hoped to carry out this measure next year. The statements compiled last year to show the local rates and cesses in vogue in each Tehsil are now being checked, and revised; and when this is done and authoritative schedules are published, the uncertainty which at present looms in these matters will be removed.

The appointment of Patels and Patwaries is still regulated by the old rules and their emoluments continue to be as before *viz*, the grain share which each was entitled to at the division of the crop.

The following extracts are made from the last year's report as they give an accurate description of the system of Revenue collection prevailing in the State, and set forth in a clear way the different rights and classes of tenancy existing at present.

The recognised land tenures are Jagir, Muafi, and Khalsa. The Jagirs are invariably service-tenures, and subject the holder to an obligation to serve (1) with his quota of horsemen (which obligation has now been commuted to a cash payment), and ordinarily attend upon their Chief on his birthday and certain other festivals; or (2) to render service in the civil departments of the State. These estates are impartible and inalienable. They descend from father to son or with the sanction of the Darbar to an adopted son. They are liable to be acquired for State purposes, land of equivalent value being given in exchange. They can at any time be resumed for serious offences against the State. The Jagirdar's forest rights are limited. An absolute occupancy tenant *i.e.* a *Bapidar* even in Jagir-holdings, can only be created by a *Patta* from the Darbar.

Land tenures

The second sub-class *i.e.*, Mutsadi Jagirs are subject to very much the same disabilities as the militia Jagir. They create an obligation on the part of the holder to serve himself in the civil departments of the State. These estates are also liable to resumption, when the holder is guilty of a serious act or omission which disqualifies him permanently from acting as a public servant.

Muafi lands are of three kinds, (1) Dohli, (2) Sansan, and (3) Milak. "Dohlis" and "Sansan" are held by Brahamans, Charans and Bhats; and Milaks by members of other classes, generally Mahajans and Kayasthas.

Lands held by charitable and religious institutions also come under this class. Muafi grants are rent-free, inalienable, and may be resumed on failure of heirs.

In the Khalsa-area or crown lands, tenancy is of 5 kinds—(1) Absolute occupancy tenant (Bapidar), (2) Occupancy tenant (Bahat Haqdar), (3) Fixed term tenant (Ijaredar), (4) Sub-tenant, and (5) Tenant-at-will. Village service tenancy does not exist here; for Bhambis and others who render common service are entitled to a small produce-share from each threshing floor. The Patel and Patwari are also entitled to certain dues on special occasions according to immemorial custom.

(i) The Absolute Occupancy tenants are variously called "Biswadars," "Bapidars", or "Pattadars". Their proprietorship is created by means of the Maharajah's Patta or what is equivalent to it. The Patta is granted on payment of adequate consideration to the State. The tenant can transfer his holding by sale, lease, or mortgage, or otherwise encumber it. The estate is partible, and what the holder receives from the sub-lessee during the continuance of the lease is called "Nal". If a "Bapidar" for some reason neglects to cultivate his holding, it is incumbent on the Revenue Authorities to temporarily lease the land, allowing the Bapidar, at the division of the crop, the "Nal" he is entitled to.

(ii) The second class *i.e.*, the Occupancy tenants are holders who originally came into possession on the basis of a "Rwayati Chithi", which was granted to them on their undertaking to make certain improvements to their holdings; as for example sinking or repairing a well, or constructing other storage of water. For the first year they pay only a very small fraction of the produce, which is the reciprocal of the number of years plus three over which the tenure is to last. This is fixed after considering the utility and cost of the construction. The maximum to which the State demand generally reaches is one third of the produce. In ordinary times for every hundred rupees of the cost of improvement, the remission of one "Banta" is allowed. In famine years this concession is secured on incurring half the cost. A holder becomes an occupancy tenant on expiry of the "Rwayati" period. He is not usually evicted unless in favour of an applicant, who offers a very large sum for the holding to secure its "Bapi-rights" to himself. In sanctioning the transfer of this kind, the

pre-emptory right of the occupancy tenant is always recognised, and it is borne in mind what cost and labour have been expended by him on the improvement.

- (iii) The Fixed-term tenants retain possession of their holdings during the term allowed by the "Rewayti Chithi," and are liable to ejection during the period of tenancy if they fail to fulfil their engagement.
- (iv) All the above classes can lease out their holdings, and the lessees are sub-tenants who are liable to pay the proprietor's share called the "Nal" in the first case to the "Bapidar," and in others to the State.
- (v) Tenants-at-will are ordinary tenants who engage to cultivate a certain piece of land on payment to the State of the stipulated share.

It will be observed from the above remarks that rent and revenue are almost synonymous terms so far as this State is concerned, as there is no intermediary between the tenant and the State. The idea of rent if it exists, is probably in the "Nal" which is claimed as the Proprietor's share.

Collection of  
land revenue

The system of the collection of land revenue is fully described in the last year's report, and it may be recapitulated here as follows:—The land revenue is generally paid in kind, the State demand varying from one-fourth to one-third of the produce. Exception is made in the case of poppy, cotton, maize, tobacco, and spices where revenue is collected in cash—the rates varying from Rs. 6 to 18 per acre. The standing crop when ripe for the sickle is appraised (*Kunta*) or is reaped and collected on the threshing floor for "*Lata*". The State demand or produce share which is for once determined according to the class of land brought under cultivation, and to the caste or class to which the cultivator belongs, is then calculated and gathered from each field, and the total collections for each village are carted to the Head-quarters. Each granery (*Saman-ki-Haveli*) where these collections are stored is so to say a sub-treasury of the State. "*Kunta*" is irrespective of the actual outturn, while "*Banta*" is entirely dependent on it.

The classification of the soil is into unirrigated land (*Barani* or *Kankar*), well-irrigated or tank-irrigated (*Chahi* or *Peewal* or *Gorwan* or *Pichod*), or tank-bed (*Peta* or *Talabi*). The duties of the Revenue officers, who assist at the division of the crop have been more or less described above. It only remains to say that the *Bantas* in force in the State are usually 5, the State demand being in the proportion of 1:2 (*i.e.* *Adha Banta*), 1:3 (*i.e.* *Tija*), 1:4 (*i.e.* *Choutha*), 2:3 (*i.e.* *Pachduha*), and 2:5 (*i.e.* *Sad Tija*).

It will be observed that revenue relief under this system is wrought automatically, and whether the year is a fat or a lean one, the realization of the State share can produce no hardship on the cultivator.



The second sub-class *i.e.*, Mutsadi Jagirs are subject to very much the same disabilities as the militia Jagir. They create an obligation on the part of the holder to serve himself in the civil departments of the State. These estates are also liable to resumption, when the holder is guilty of a serious act or omission which disqualifies him permanently from acting as a public servant.

Muafi lands are of three kinds, (1) Dohli, (2) Sansan, and (3) Milak. "Dohlis" and "Sansan" are held by Brahamans, Charans and Bhats; and Milaks by members of other classes, generally Mahajans and Kayasthas.

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(ii) The second class *i.e.*, the Occupancy tenants are holders who originally came into possession on the basis of a "Rwayati Chithi", which was granted to them on their undertaking to make certain improvements to their holdings; as for example sinking or repairing a well, or constructing other storage of water. For the first year they pay only a very small fraction of the produce, which is the reciprocal of the number of years plus three over which the tenure is to last. This is fixed after considering the utility and cost of the construction. The maximum to which the State demand generally reaches is one third of the produce. In ordinary times for every hundred rupees of the cost of improvement, the remission of one "Banta" is allowed. In famine years this concession is secured on incurring half the cost. A holder becomes an occupancy tenant on expiry of the "Rwayati" period. He is not usually evicted unless in favour of an applicant, who offers a very large sum for the holding to secure its "Bapi-rights" to himself. In sanctioning the transfer of this kind, the

pre-emptory right of the occupancy tenant is always recognised, and it is borne in mind what cost and labour have been expended by him on the improvement.

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It will be observed from the above remarks that rent and revenue are almost synonymous terms so far as this State is concerned, as there is no intermediary between the tenant and the State. The idea of rent if it exists, is probably in the "Nal" which is claimed as the Proprietor's share.

Collection of  
land revenue

The system of the collection of land revenue is fully described in the last year's report, and it may be recapitulated here as follows :—The land revenue is generally paid in kind, the State demand varying from one-fourth to one-third of the produce. Exception is made in the case of poppy, cotton, maize, tobacco, and spices where revenue is collected in cash—the rates varying from Rs. 6 to 18 per acre. The standing crop when ripe for the sickle is appraised (Kunta) or is reaped and collected on the threshing floor for "Lata". The State demand or produce share which is for once determined according to the class of land brought under cultivation, and to the caste or class to which the cultivator belongs, is then calculated and gathered from each field, and the total collections for each village are carted to the Head-quarters. Each granery (Saman-ki-Haveli) where these collections are stored is so to say a sub-treasury of the State. "Kunta" is irrespective of the actual outturn, while "Banta" is entirely dependent on it.

The classification of the soil is into unirrigated land (Barani or Kankar), well-irrigated or tank-irrigated (Chahi or Peewal or Gorwan or Pichod), or tank-bed (Peta or Talabi). The duties of the Revenue officers, who assist at the division of the crop have been more or less described above. It only remains to say that the Bantas in force in the State are usually 5, the State demand being in the proportion of 1:2 (*i.e.* Adha Banta), 1:3 (*i.e.* Tija), 1:4 (*i.e.* Choutha), 2:3 (*i.e.* Pachduha), and 2:5 (*i.e.* Sad Tija).

It will be observed that revenue relief under this system is wrought automatically, and whether the year is a fat or a lean one, the realization of the State share can produce no hardship on the cultivator.

The second sub-class *i.e.*, Mutsadi Jagirs are subject to very much the same disabilities as the militia Jagir. They create an obligation on the part of the holder to serve himself in the civil departments of the State. These estates are also liable to resumption, when the holder is guilty of a serious act or omission which disqualifies him permanently from acting as a public servant.

Muafi lands are of three kinds, (1) Dohli, (2) Sansan, and (3) Milak. "Dohlis" and "Sansan" are held by Brahamans, Charans and Bhats; and Milaks by members of other classes, generally Mahajans and Kayasthas.

Lands held by charitable and religious institutions also come under this class. Muafi grants are rent-free, inalienable, and may be resumed on failure of heirs.

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It will be observed that revenue relief under this system is wrought automatically, and whether the year is a fat or a lean one, the realization of the State share can produce no hardship on the cultivator.

The area in Bighas brought under cultivation during the last four years in the whole State (Khalsa and Jagir) is as per annexed table :—

No.	Sambat year.	KHALSA AND JAGIR.	
		<i>Kharif.</i>	<i>Rabi.</i>
1	1962	10,374	16,932
2	1963	1,39,380	2,87,325
3	1964	1,50,123	1,46,568
4	1965	2,35,167	1,86,364

The following table gives figures for ploughs, and plough cattle in the Khalsa lands for the last four years :—

No.	Name of Parganah.	PLOUGHS.				PLOUGH CATTLE.			
		1962.	1963.	1964.	1965.	1962.	1963.	1964.	1965.
1	Kishangarh.	1,483	1,907	1,922	1,193½	2,966	3,814	3,844	2,387
2	Sarwar ...	2,276	2,476	2,610	1,970	4,552	4,952	5,220	3,940
3	Rupnagar ...	1,232	1,229	1,356	919½	2,464	2,458	2,712	1,839
4	Arain ...	1,006	1,636	1,719	1,592	2,012	3,252	3,438	3,184
5	Fatehgarh...	573	569	502	505	1,146	1,138	1,004	1,010
	Total ...	6,570	7,817	8,109	6,180	13,140	15,614	16,218	12,360

Statements are in the course of preparation which will show the gross grain collection for each village for ten years.

Statement showing the grain collection for the last four years, and the closing balance for the next year is given below :—

No.	Sambat year.	Grain collection.			Opening balance.			Closing balance.		
		Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.
1	1962	35,862	8	0	86,122	14	9	30,763	11	9
2	1963	13,33,860	12	6	30,763	11	9	7,424	12	6
3	1964	1,65,664	12	3	9,724	12	6	89,638	7	3
4	1965	1,88,087	14	6	63,904	8	3	1,35,805	15	3

It is satisfactory to know that during the last two years the transfer of Bapi-lands by mortgage or by sale has not been very common. Relief continues to be given to heavily indebted tenants by the issue from the Revenue offices of letters of assurances called Jamakhatri-ki-Chithi. The practice of the money-lenders who had in previous years obtained by purchase possession of Bapi-lands, and had evaded paying the State dues which were recovered from the original Bapi-holders were greatly checked. The State share now recovered from them is not what they would pay as Mahajans, but what was liable to be recovered from the original Bapi-holder.

Indebtedness  
of cultivators.

Lala Harcharan Dass whose services were kindly lent by the Jodhpur Darbar for a period of two years, joined the office of Survey Superintendent on the 28th September 1908, and worked in that capacity very nearly throughout the year. He did considerable good work. Survey operations were extended to Sarwar. The strength of the men doing field work was increased, and the Central office was reorganised. A greater part of the Superintendent's time was taken up in checking the work which was done in previous years. On his acquiring local knowledge and with the help of instructions which he received from the Revenue Member of Council he was able to put up for consideration a complete record of one Tehsil, and there is no doubt if he had lived—for unfortunately he suddenly died on 9th October last—the Darbar would have been enabled to chalk the lines on which the work of the department should be carried on in the future. Out of the budget allotment of Rs. 25,000, only Rs. 10,000 were actually spent.

Survey.

*Fatehgarh*—This estate was confiscated in August 1909. The Darbar are making arrangements to liquidate the debts which were contracted before on its account.

Thikanas.

*Kerkeri*—This estate is managed by the Court of Wards. Maharaj Yagnarain Singh who is now fourteen years of age is being educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, and his progress is reported on as satisfactory by the Principal of that institution.

*Dhasuk*—Maharaj Raghunath Singh of Dhasuk stays at the Capital throughout the year and fulfils his service obligation as before.

The service of almost all the Militia Jagir has now been commuted into cash. They pay six and a half annas in the rupee on the average gross revenue of their jagir as was determined by a special Panchayat appointed by the Darbar two years ago. The amount that should be recovered as commutation fees is about Rs. 52,000/- of which recoveries hitherto made are as follows :—

Bakshi Jagir

Years.	Amount.			
1964	...	...	...	Rs. 46,437 0 9
1965	...	...	...	„ 50,929 10 9

The Revenue Department now does the collection of the commutation fees.

The Department of the Court of Wards is controlled by the Revenue Member of Council. The estates of big Jagirdars are each provided with a Kamdar who works under the orders of the First Revenue Assistant in matters of routine.

Court of  
Wards.

Last year the Jagir estates under management were 81 valued 157 horse, of which  $1\frac{1}{2}$  horse were released. Seven Jagirs valued  $7\frac{1}{2}$  horse were however added, thus bringing the number to 86 Jagirdars owning 163 horse Jagir.

Only four non-Jagir estates were administered by this court during the year.

The following wards are receiving education at the Mayo College, Ajmer:—

- (1) Maharaj Yagnarain Singh of Kerkeri.
- (2) Thakur Sanwant Singh of Kotri.
- (3) Thakur Inder Singh of Sinodia.
- (4) Thakur Debi Singh of Chosla.
- (5) Thakur Gopal Singh of Kathoda.
- (6) Thakur Dalip Singh of Mundoti.
- (7) Thakur Gobind Singh of Jharol.

Thakur Gobind Singh of Naraina was withdrawn.

### CHAPTER III.

#### LEGISLATION AND PROTECTION.

Legislation.

The Laws of the State are to a great extent adaptation of the codified law in force in British Territory. The Criminal Law and procedure follow very closely the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code. The Judicial Department was undermanned this year, and the result was a great accumulation of arrears. The work of the Codification Committee remained at a stand-still. The amendments made in the existing law last year were enforced, and the new regulations issued in the form of Rubkars have worked satisfactorily.

Seditious Acts

The Kishangarh Darbar being convinced that there existed in British India a conspiracy whose foolish aim was to intimidate and overthrow the Imperial Government, and who had spread their evil doctrines, subversive of internal peace and good government in some of the Native States, passed in October last year a series of enactments to keep the State free from the inroads of Anarchy. With this view, all offences defined by the Indian Explosive Substances Act, 1908, the Newspapers (Incitement to offences) Act, 1908, and the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1907, were made equally penal whether committed or intended to be committed in Kishangarh or British India. The procedure prescribed was that the Court of the Judicial Member was to be the only tribunal, competent to entertain seditious cases, which were to be tried in a summary way, and the sentences to be final, subject only to H. H. the Maharajah's confirmation. It was made obligatory on every Kishangarh subject to give forthwith to the nearest Magistrate or Police Officer, information of the commission or intention to commit any of the above offences in Kishangarh Territory or British India.

The remarks on the work of the different Judges and Magistrates will be found noticed later.

It will not be out of place here to record the great loss which the State has sustained by the death of Bareth Ramnath Ratnu, who after a long illness expired on the 1st February 1910. He remained ill for the greater part of the year under report. He was a zealous, trustworthy, and thoroughly devoted servant of the Darbar, and his death has caused a gap which it will take some time to fill.

On learning the sad news, His Highness the Maharajah very graciously ordered that all the Courts, Schools, and other public offices be closed as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Bareth Ramnath Ratnu.

Sakatsingot Ranjit Singh was appointed Buxi Fouj in June 1909. The Pyad, Risala, and the State Band have been placed under him.

Military  
Force.

The Pyad consists of (1) Umedwars who get grain allowances for themselves, their families and are mostly Rajputs; and (2) Sepoys who get salaries in cash and are generally Mohamedans.

The picked men of both classes numbering about 100 form what goes by the name of the Madan Paltan. The duties performed by the Pyad can hardly be called Military. They are of a miscellaneous character. The Risala furnishes escort on ordinary and special occasions; and the men of the Madan Paltan provide Guards and orderlies. The majority of the latter are however, utilised as Chowkidars, Chaprasies and peons. The old system still prevails that of enlisting men on grain allowance, but the policy of the Darbar is more towards discouraging recruitment of this kind except in the case of Rajputs; men of other castes, as a rule, being engaged on Naqdi or cash payment.

The Risala men are told off to do the duties of Mounted police. The pay, allowances and prospects of the members of the Risala and the Pyad require to be put on different footing. The whole question of the re-organisation of the Military Force is under the Darbar's consideration. The old order will not change easily; but the futility of maintaining what has served out its time is fully understood.

Risala.

The expenditure under the head of the Pyad Force came to Rs. 52,534 nearly, as against Rs. 59,358 of last year.

The management of the Boarding House, where sons of Umedwars are being trained, has been transferred from the Buxi Fouj to the Superintendent of Education. One of the Masters of the Maharajah's School holds charge of the Boarding House. The present accommodation is very insufficient, and extremely ill-suited; and it is under contemplation to rent a building as a temporary measure, until the larger scheme of providing a suitable building to accommodate the Sudder School with residential quarters for the Head Master, and the Superintendent of the Boarding House, and a small hostel, and playing grounds, is carried out.

Babu Dharam Singh held charge of the office of the State Superintendent of Police throughout the year. His work as before has been satisfactory. He has developed an *esprit-de-corps* amongst his men, and with the assistance of Munshi Meer Khan, Naib Superintendent, has administered his department efficiently.

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Police.

The following figures indicate the police arrangements which remained in force during the year :—

(1)	Proportion of Crime to men	...	...	3·03
(2)	Proportion of Area in Sq. miles	...	...	4·44
(3)	Proportion of men in the town and villages	...	...	1·19
(4)	Proportion of men to population	...	...	471·34
(5)	Average monthly cost of each man	...	Rs.	6·26
(6)	Average monthly cost of each officer	...	„	16·7

Figures (2), (3), and (4) rose as the population and area of the Pargana of Fatehgarh had to be taken into account.

The annexed table gives information about the cost of the Police, its strength in officers and men, and its disposal.



## Statement showing the organised Police Scheme

Serial Number.	Police Station (Thanas.)	Outposts.	Chowkies.	SUPERIN- TENDENT.		ASSIS- TANT SUPERIN- TENDENT		KOTWALS.		HEAD CONSTABLES.			CONSTABLES.				
				Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.	Number.	Cost.		Number.	Cost.			
1	Kishangarh ...	.....	...	1	900	1	420	1	180	3	Rs. 432	A. 0	P. 0	25	Rs. 2,100	A. 0	P. 0
		Madanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	120	0	0	5	360	0	0
		Baudersendri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	144	0	0	5	360	0	0
		Narwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	120	0	0	4	288	0	0
		Chowkis ...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	0
2	Rupnagar ...	.....	7	...	...	...	...	1	180	2	240	0	0	12	1,008	0	0
3	Sarwar ...	Sapla ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	240	3	360	0	0	12	1,008	0	0
4	Arain ...	.....	1	...	...	...	...	1	180	1	120	0	0	6	504	0	0
5	Reserve force ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1,200	0	0
6	Fatehgarh ...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	1	180	1	120	0	0	10	720	0	0
		Total ...	18	1	900	1	420	5	960	13	1,656	0	0	99	7,548	0	0

introduced in Sambat year 1965.

CHOWKIDARS.			Stationary.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.		Contribution for Moghias.	Diet expenses for prisoners etc.	Grand Total.		REMARKS.						
Number.	Cost.				Number.	Cost.											
	Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.					
28	2,016	0	0	69	15	59	6,048	0	0	375	750	0	0	7,257	0	0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	480	0	0	...	...	...	...	480	0	0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	504	0	0	...	...	...	...	504	0	0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	408	0	0	...	...	...	...	408	0	0	
28	2,016	0	0	...	...	...	2,016	0	0	...	...	...	...	2,016	0	0	
28	2,016	0	0	...	...	43	3,444	0	0	...	70	0	0	3,514	0	0	
12	864	0	0	...	...	28	2,472	0	0	...	90	0	0	2,562	0	0	
4	288	0	0	...	...	12	1,092	0	0	...	57	0	0	1,149	0	0	
...	...	0	0	...	...	20	1,200	0	0	...	...	...	...	1,200	0	0	
...	...	0	0	...	...	12	1,020	0	0	...	...	...	...	540	0	0	
100	7,200	0	0	69	15	186	18,684	0	0	375	967	0	0	19,630	0	0	

An examination of the table will show that there are now 5 Thanas, 5 Outposts, 13 Head Constables, and 93 Constables. The pay of the Constables, reservists, and Chowkidars was further raised to make the service attractive. The State is now spending Rs. 20,000 on maintaining the Police on its present footing.

Relations with the Border Police have been friendly.

Annexures B. Nos. 3, and 4 explain the work done by the Police during the year under report. No case of organised crime was brought to notice.

Criminal  
Tribes.

There were on the rolls 129 Baories and 42 Minas. These obtain livelihood by agriculture and manual labour. The Superintendent of Girai is charged with watching and controlling their movements in accordance with the Criminal Tribes Regulations.

Finger  
Impression  
work.

Altogether 35 finger impressions were taken, and sent to the Abu Central Bureau. Of these ten were of local Baories.

Jail.

Pandit Nathu Lal was Superintendent throughout the year. On the resignation of Doctor Deb in May 1909, Doctor Suraj Narain Gupta was appointed to the Medical charge of the Jail. The high level of work attained last year was fully maintained, which reflects credit on the officers.

The discipline was satisfactory, no case of rowdyism being reported. The Jail garden has made further improvement, and is now able to grow vegetables which more than suffices for the use of the prisoners.

The Industry Department continues to make progress. It is now better housed, and the different articles it turns out and which find ready market show that sufficient pains are being taken to make this branch successful.

A great many improvements have been made in the building. The quarters for the Superintendent have been altered and made habitable. Six special cells for dangerous prisoners have been added. This has made it possible for the upper storey of the old barracks to be available for the accommodation of under-trial prisoners. The rooms for the grinding hand-mills are now nearing completion, while the rooms where Niwar and Darries are manufactured have been in use for several months. Good quality of Ghugis, Dusters, Rezi, towels, Niwar, Cotton ropes and Darries are the articles that are now made in the Jail.

Colonels Harrington and Pank, who visited the Jail during the year, expressed their satisfaction with the management. They were quite pleased to find that the Jail had made very rapid and marked improvement. At the beginning of the year, there were 45 prisoners, of whom 7 were under trial. Seventy five men, five women were admitted during the year raising the number to 125, viz. 118 males and 7 females. Sixty seven prisoners obtained release, and five died, 2 actually in the Jail, and 3 in the special cells in the Police lock up.

Three prisoners who had absconded, were re-arrested, and in each case a suitable reward was paid to those who apprehended them.

The total cost was Rs. 4,654, which included the Establishment charges, prisoners' diet, and clothing. The earnings amounted to Rs. 1,427 representing the wages of 17,761 units.

The health of the prisoners is reported to be good. The dispensary attached to the Jail did useful work. Further remarks under this head appear under the Chapter "Medical."

The Criminal courts at the Capital are the court of the Judicial Member, the Appellate court, and the Faujdari. They exercise the powers as originally fixed by the Rubkar of 5th April 1906, and subsequently amended by last year's Rubkar.

Criminal &  
Civil Justice.

The Appellate court and the court of the Faujdar consisted of a branch of two Judges. The work of both these courts has been reported as fair. A considerable accumulation of arrears has taken place in the Faujdari,—the Faujdar's is also a Court of Small Causes—but it is hoped, during the next year this will be cleared up. Instances of long detentions of under-trial prisoners are becoming rare.

The number of Criminal cases entertained by the Faujdari was 3,527 against 2,646 of last year. Hundred and sixty six Criminal Appeals were filed as against last year's 198, of which 124 were disposed of, against 153 of last year. Sixty six cases were committed to the Sessions.

The court of Hakims exercise both Civil and Criminal powers.

The Civil Courts at the Capital are the court of the Judicial Member, the Appellate court, and the Diwani Adalat. Final Appeals both Civil and Criminal lie in the Huzuri Mahakma, and a large majority of these together with revision cases are disposed of by H. H. the Maharajah.

The Civil cases instituted during the year were 4060 against 3662 of last year; and the Civil Appeals disposed of came to 241.

Execution proceedings taken during the year numbered 6273 against last years' 4904.

Annexures B. Nos. VI to X show the amount of work done by the courts during the year under report.

The Extradition arrangement between the Marwar and Kishangarh Darbar has worked satisfactorily. So also has there been mutual cooperation between the Kishangarh and Ajmer authorities. It is a great pity that the Extradition rules which were proposed last year, to regulate the relations in this connection between the Kishangarh and Jaipur Darbars have not yet received the latter's consent. With the passing of these rules the dead lock in police work which is sometimes experienced will be removed.

Extradition.

Twenty five offenders were extradited to Kishangarh from Ajmer, and 2 from Marwar, and 3 from Jaipur. The Kishangarh Darbar surrendered one offender to Ajmer.

Annexure B. Nos. XII to XIII give information about Registration work.

Registration



Fees realised under this head amounted to Rs. 1,017/-, and the documents registered were 313.

The First Revenue Assistant acted as Sub-registrar.

Municipal-  
ties

Municipalities exist in the towns of Kishangarh, Rupnagar, and Sarwar. They cannot be said to be up to the mark. Their constitution is under revision.

The assistance rendered by the official members during the plague season was great; and it is satisfactory to note that the low mortality from plague was greatly due to the admirable zeal and self sacrifice of these officers.

The lighting arrangements made by the Kishangarh Municipality reflect credit on that body.

It is proposed to create a bench of Members who shall sit in rotation, and decide cases in which Municipal rules are infringed.

The Municipal expenditure in Kishangarh rose to Rs. 4,690/-, and receipts amounted to Rs. 1,041/-.

## CHAPTER IV.

### PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Chhota Bar-  
sat.

The period from September 26th to December 7th, 1908, was rainless, excepting for Rupnagar where 30 cents were recorded early in December.

In January 1909, Kishangarh received 22 cents, Sarwar 25, and Arain 45. This rainfall was very timely and brought hopes of a bumper crop.

Unfortunately, however, while grain was yet lying on the threshing floor, falls of rain varying from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches were received in the month of May in all the four Parganas, causing great damage.

Monsoon of  
1909.

The regular Monsoon of 1909 commenced early in June. Kishangarh had 3.62, Sarwar 1.96, Rupnagar 4.5, Arain 4.52. Kharif sowings were commenced in June. For July and August, Kishangarh received 17.32, Rupnagar 11.60, Arain 17, Sarwar 19.39, and Fatehgarh 11.91.

In September it rained 6.36 in Kishangarh, in Rupnagar 4.85, in Arain 1.60 in Sarwar 8.95. The Monsoon finally withdrew on September 29th.

An examination of the above figures will show that the Monsoon of 1909 was characterised by a rather early beginning, but by a steady well-sustained and well-distributed rainfall, and a timely withdrawal.

The rain was never heavy at any time, and hardly any damage was done to tanks which had quite filled when the rains finally ceased. Wells which for years were empty got supplies of water. This meant very well for the Rabi crop.

But the rain which was so beneficial to the growth of grass, damaged the autumn sowings considerably in many places, notably in Sarwar and Arain, and in the latter place cotton and Maize suffered a loss of annas four in the rupee.

Annexure B. No. XVI shows the fluctuations in the prices of food grains. Prices of Food Grains.

In the beginning of the year under report prices went unexpectedly high, which condition lasted till January; but the market very soon showed signs of change; and wheat, maize, and other staples began to be sold at normal rates.

The forest area remained as last year 29,600 acres. The number of forest cases was 485 as against 500 of last year. Forests

The area closed to grazing and browsing remained the same as last year viz 2,240 acres. Successful grafts numbered 135, against last year's 175. The number of animals allowed to graze departmentally was 17,690, while animals grazing on leased out land came to 1,416.

The forest produce utilised was worth Rs. 39,907.

The revenue for the year was Rs. 22,934, and the expenditure nearly Rs. 5,362.

The number of date plants standing was 149, and trees planted along roads were 625.

The storage of fodder for the year was 61,718 maunds.

The amount spent on stacking and cutting grass amounted to Rs. 11,737.

The statements showing the progress made in extending grass preserves, and the storing of surplus fodder during the year appear as annexure C. Nos. II and III.

Owing to constant change of officers the management of the Department was not satisfactory.

The indigenous industries consist of the manufacture of Chintzes, coloured cloth, Lace, Drinking vessels and bottles made of Khas grass. Trades and Industries.

Paper is also manufactured on a small scale, and large quantities of it are purchased by the Stationery Department for use in State offices.

Dyers and Chunri makers are thriving.

The Stone Quarries of Silora have done very well this year. Large sized girders and slabs have been in great demand, and the schedule of rates may have again to be revised.

The Quarries produced 29,416 Cubic feet of roofing and other material, worth Rs. 11,493, bringing in a royalty of Rs. 1,683, and depôt commission of Rs. 1,473, and Rs. 2,453 extra.

The gross profits amounted to Rs. 12,871. The establishment charges came to Rs. 994, and other cost came to Rs. 2,365.

The Garnet mines at Sarwar were leased out to petty farmers. The royalty levied is at the rate of 10 annas in the rupee of the garnet dug out, and came to Rs. 26,000 on the value of the garnet which was sold by auction during the year. Sarwar Garnet.

Recoveries of Baqaya under this head continue to be made in accordance with the arrangements made last year with the Garnet dealers who were defaulters.

The Garnet godown needs rebuilding. A great deal of development is possible in this industry.

The Mica and Marble quarries were not taken in hand.

Mills and  
Presses.

The Somyag Cotton Mills did very badly during the year. The management of the creditors in whom by terms of the Contract, the office of Agent and Managing Director was vested was found very unsatisfactory. The Weaving Department merely worked at a loss and had to be closed. No dividend could under these circumstances be declared. The Share-holders at their General Meeting held in May last decided to raise a fresh loan in order to liquidate the debt owing to the then creditors, and thereby make a more efficient management possible. This was effected in September 1909, by borrowing from H. H. the Maharajah the sum of Rs. 1,91,000.

The royalty for the year amounted to Rs. 16,261 only.

The Ginning factory at Etawah has not given much profit, but it is hoped with the change in management some arrangement will be made to work it properly.

The Cotton press at Kishangarh has worked well. It paid during the year a royalty worth Rs. 1,472, and a dividend on State shares amounting to Rs. 1,377. The Sarwar Cotton Press brought a royalty of Rs. 600 as fixed by last year's agreement with the owner.

Soap.

Soap manufactured at Kishangarh is as popular as before and finds market all over India.

Public Works

The Budget grant under this head of Public Works for the year under report was Rs. 37,000 but the expenditure showed an excess of Rs. 20,381 over the allotment.

The amount spent was as under:—

(1) Military Works	...	...	...	Rs. 540
(2) Civil Buildings	...	...	...	„ 17,585
(3) Irrigation	...	...	...	„ 7,025
(4) Communication	...	...	...	„ 7,631
(5) Miscellaneous	...	...	...	„ 19,760
(6) Establishment	...	...	...	„ 4,840
				<u>Total Rs. 57,381</u>

The services of a competent Overseer have been now engaged, and the department is doing its work fairly well.

Post Offices

The number of post offices remained the same as last year *viz* 18. Postal income amounted to Rs. 2,175, and expenditure to Rs. 1,066. It is proposed to open two new Post offices, one at Fatehgarh and the other at Gothiana.

Mint

The State has its own coinage. There have been several issues since the Mint was established. The rupee most in circulation is the Choisania. In spite of its intrinsic value, it now exchanges with eleven British annas. The conversion of the local Currency is a question under the consideration of the Darbar.

Annexure B. No. XVIII gives statistics about Agricultural Stock.

Agricultural  
Stock.

The emigration figure was nil.

Emigration.

The gross Octroi revenue for the whole State amounted to Rs. 25,016. The amount claimed and refunded was Rs. 403. The maintenance of the Octroi Establishment cost Rs. 4,785/-. Octroi rules need to be revised. Bhang and other intoxicants are sold at scheduled rates. Licenses are issued to small vendors as the contract for the whole State was not given to any single contractor.

Customs and  
Excise.

The Abkari is worked on the Sudder Distillery System, and managed departmentally. The income from the sale of liquor was Rs. 53,323/- as against Rs. 45,046/- of last year. The actual revenue receipts under this head came to Rs. 29,442/-. It is possible to make this Department better paying. With the appointment of a separate Inspector, a proper supervision will be created, and smuggling prevented. The question of raising the rates at which the liquors of different strength are sold is engaging the attention of the Darbar.

Abkari.

## CHAPTER V.

### REVENUE, FINANCE, AND ACCOUNTS.

The usual financial statement of the Actual Income and Expenditure for the Raj Sambat year 1965 is appended as Annexure B. No. XX.

Revenue and  
Finance.

The year opened with a balance in hand of Rs. 1,65,199/-.

The land revenue rose from Rs. 3,10,023/- to Rs. 4,29,521/- and is estimated to be Rs. 5,05,292/- for the Sambat year 1966. The receipts under Mills and Presses have fallen from Rs. 46,605/- to Rs. 22,615. Customs collections amounted to Rs. 1,19,364/- as against last year's Rs. 1,14,065/.

Receipts under 'Judicial' rose from Rs. 34,901/- to Rs. 47,589/.

The Forest, Garnet mines, and Stone Quarries, and other sources styled 'Miscellaneous' brought into the Treasury Rs. 1,41,605/- against last year's Rs. 1,78,418. The defect is mostly due to the fall in the Forest Revenue; a large forest area being now transferred to the Shikarkhana, which is worked separately.

Recoveries have been better by about Rs. 3,000.

The sum which has been entered as loan in the statement, consists of deposits in local currency of Court of Wards funds, and Insurance funds. And making allowance for these, a comparison with last year's figures would show that the revenue rose by Rs. 1,84,258. For the Sambat year 1966, it is estimated at Rs. 11,59,088.

The expenditure shows a steady rise, but in a year or two will have attained its maximum under the heads 'Palace and Court' Departments, and 'Courts, and Establishment.'

Salaries attached to the different offices, both subordinate and superior have been raised all through the State, and have now been made fairly adequate.

The furnishing of the palace, and the equipment of the different Kar-khanas was effected last year which accounts for the increased expenditure under several heads. The closing balance for the Sambat year 1965 is Rs. 1,98,107/-, and it is estimated to reach the figure Rs. 3,24,916/- with the opening of the year 1967.

The assets amounted to Rs. 2,74,149/- (British Currency) & Rs. 3,78,909, and Liabilities stand at Rs. 40,000 part of the British Government Famine Loan which is being paid up by annual instalments of Rs. 20,000.

Accounts.

The Accounts Branch has been thoroughly overhauled. In the appointment of Babu Chandra Brahma Sinha in May last year as head of the Daftar Sudder a capable accounts officer has been secured. He possesses the requisite zeal and energy, and will it is hoped soon raise the standard of work in this most useful Department.

## CHAPTER VI.

### MEDICAL.

Meteorology.

The mean temperature was 82·05. The maximum temperature was 103° on the 5th June at 4 p.m. and the minimum was 57° on the 13th of January 1909 at 10 A. M. The rainfall registered was 30·15 inches or about 8 inches above the yearly average.

Vital Statistics.

Total number of births recorded during the year was 261, and the total deaths 562. The death rate per thousand was 44·81.

Epidemic Disease.

No case of cholera occurred in the city. Only 4 deaths from Small Pox were reported.

During the month of August 1909, the Plague broke out in an epidemic form in the city of Ajmer, and Kishangarh was threatened. Very early steps were taken by the Darbar, and strict rules framed to prevent the influx of people from plague infected areas.

A rigorous inspection of passengers was made at the Railway Station at all the train times. The people who came from infected stations were removed to the observation camp, which was put up very close to the Railway Station, where they were kept under surveillance for a period from 5 to 10 days. Those suspected of suffering from the disease were taken over to the segregation camp which was about half a mile distant from the Railway Station. At both these places complete arrangements were made by the Darbar for the comfort of the patients, and the people who stayed with them.

The result of this prompt measure was that the plague when it actually came, was found to exist in a sporadic form. Till the middle of October, 24 attacks were reported, some of them were only suspected cases, of whom 10 were fatal. Any one suspected of having caught the infection was at once removed to the Plague Camp which was erected at a distance of about 2 miles at the other end of the town.

Inoculation became very popular, and thanks to the efforts of Doctor Suraj Narayan Gupta L.M.S., who was appointed Medical Officer in succession to Doctor Deb in May last, more than 1500 persons were successfully inoculated. These preventive measures cost the State Rs. 3,000.

No case of Cerebro-spinal fever occurred. Malarial fever, however, commenced about September. Large quantities of quinine were freely distributed by the State to all who applied for it; and it is gratifying to know that people, now understand the great efficacy of this drug as a prophylactic.

The sanitation of the city was not very satisfactory.

Sanitation.

During the season 1908-09, that is from 1st April 1908 to 31st March 1909, 1898 cases were vaccinated. The Medical Officer visited 14 villages, and saw 198 cases of successful vaccination. The cost under this head was Rs. 316 or 32 pies per case.

Vaccination.

Two stipendiary local students were sent to Jaipur to be trained as vaccinators, and they are now in the employment of the State. It is hoped that this arrangement of employing local men to do this work will make vaccination popular in the State.

(a.) *Building*.—The out-door block and the operation room are in good condition.

General Hospital.

The respectable patients' ward which was in a tumble-down condition, has been fully repaired, and is now fit for use. The out-houses have also been set right. It is proposed to build a new ward for indoor patients very soon.

(b.) *Attendance*.—The number of out-patients was 9437, and that of in-patients was 9467. Altogether 291 operations were performed.

(c.) *Expenditure*.—The total sum expended under this head during the year was 4059, or Rs. 800, more than last year.

From the beginning of the Malaria season about 1st August, 1909, all the convicts were regularly put under a 15 gr. dose of quinine as a prophylactic against malaria. The experiment was carried on for two months, after which there being no necessity, it was discontinued.

Jail Hospital

There were three deaths during the year, one from lock-jaw, one from pernicious anemia (this latter was admitted in a moribund condition), and one from pyorrhea Olfestous and Septic infection. The death rate per thousand was 43.47.

The average daily attendance was 69.01; and the number of patients admitted into the Hospital was 18. The daily average number of sick was 71.

38 reports were issued. One post mortem examination was performed, and aconite was detected as the result.

## CHAPTER VII.

## EDUCATION.

State  
Schools.

Particulars regarding the Schools are given in Annexure B. No. XXIII.

The number of Schools in the State during the year was 26, attended by 927 pupils.

The Maharaja's School at Kishangarh is an Anglo Vernacular school, and prepares boys for the Vernacular and Anglo Vernacular Middle School examination.

The Vernacular Examination standard is maintained also in the schools of Rupnagar, Sarwar, and Arain.

The Inspector's report showed that several village schools have made satisfactory progress.

The number of girls, schools was 3, and all of them have shown good results; the number of pupils attending them have also increased.

Proper accommodation for the Maharaja's School is still a want; and efforts are being made to secure a suitable plot of ground where a building may be erected. Education is free in the State.

The cost under Education came to Rs. 12,643/- The allotment in the budget was Rs. 17,289/- During the next year, a further increase of Rs. 1,500/- has been sanctioned. The work of Mr Deodhar who superintended education throughout the year was entirely satisfactory. He was popular with the staff and pupils, and his zeal to do good work is unabated.

The inspection he made of the village schools was thorough, and his suggestions will be made use of in improving the state of these schools.

Nobles' boys.

The number of Kishangarh Scholars reading at the Mayo College was 13. A new Motnid has been appointed to look after them, and all the boys are making satisfactory progress. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 2,379/-

Other School.

There are, besides the State Schools, two Mission Schools, one for boys and the other for girls.

Technical  
Scholarships.

Pandit Durga Shanker holds a State Scholarship of Rs. 25/- a month, and is preparing for the L. M. S. of the Punjab University.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Printing  
Press.

For some reason or other this press did not do much work.

Raj Library.

This Library contains 4472 books of which 2479 are English, 988 Sanskrit, 475 Hindi, and 588 of other languages. A proper library-building is a want.

Walterkrit  
Sabha.

This body regulated the marriage expenses in 19 cases, and funeral expenses in 68 cases.

Stationery  
Stores.

Stationery worth Rs. 6,677/- was purchased and distributed, of which local purchases amounted to Rs. 5,919/- The supply of stationery was fairly regular, and the materials were decidedly better and cheaper.

Tawarikh.

During the year under report the State annals were recorded up to the period Maharaja Kalyan Singhji. Kavishver Jailal's work again deserves commendation.

Fairs.

A cattle fair was held at Sursara in the Rupnagar District, in September last, when 4,000 cattle collected, of which 1495 were sold. The sales amounted to Rs. 42,430/- giving an income of Rs. 1,285/-

Treasure  
Trove.

No treasure Trove was found during the year.

# ANNEXURE A.





**ANNEXURE A.—No. 1.**

*Huzuri Department, His Highness The Maharajah and Dewan.*

Department.	Matters to be decided by the Department.	Matters to be referred to all Members.
1. Foreign ... .. 2. Accounts, Mint, Treasury, Kothar, Saman-ki-Haveli.	Regular returns and statements, routine correspondence, extradition proceedings. Refunds of over-payments, signing of payment orders, security of departmental budgets in consultation with Heads of Departments. These to be noted on before submission to all Council,	Matters involving principle. Matters of special importance. Monthly statements, daily treasury account, budget re-appropriation from major heads. Life or perpetual grants of cash or land. Writing off any sum exceeding Rs- 500.
3. Jagirs ... .. 4. Risala ... .. 5. Army ... .. 6. Palace and Rajwis ... .. 7. Shikarkhana ... .. 8. Karkhanas ... .. 9. Stables ... .. 10. Bath Khana ... .. 11. Shutar Khana ... .. 13. Phil Khana ... .. 13. Farash Khana ... .. 15. Silch Khana ... .. 15. Kishiti Khana ... .. 16. Rasorda and Abdar Khana.	Routine ... .. Enlistments. Purchase and casting of horses, allowances to dependants.	Commutations, adoptions, successions, confiscations, attachments, nazranas. Change of system.

## ANNEXURE A.—No. II.

*Revenue Department—Member, Pandit K. L. Paonaskerji.*

Departments.	Powers of member.	Matters to be referred to Huzuri Mahakma.
1. Land Revenue (including Neota Birar.)	Routine, Contracts.	Total Remissions or Suspensions, sale of Bapi Rights. Hereditary or Life grants of land for any purpose. All other matters.
2. Famine.	All matters managed by the Famine Committee.	
3. Mapa (Octroi.)	Routine.	Changes of Tarrif, Special concession, monthly Returns.
4. Mills.	Personal attendance at mills and Meeting of Shareholders.	Sale or transfer of Shares, questions of dividends.
5. Mines.	Superintendence of Sales, Routine.	New contracts.
6. Quarries.	Opening of new depots.	
7. Hospital, sanitation, Routine, Vaccination	Routine.	
8. Education.	Routine, Transfer of lower masters.	New schools (opening of.)
9. Opium, Abkari.	Routine, opening of new shops and closing of old ones.	Change of rates.
10. Post offices.	Routine.	Opening of new offices.
11. Survey and Settlement.	Routine, Disputes below two Bighas.	Order of assessing villages.
12. Registration.	Duties of Registrar, Summary appeals. First Assistant Sub-Registrar for Kishangarh District.	
13. Gardens.		
14. Court of Wards.	Routine. Management of Estates.	Budget Commutations, Education of Thakurs Maintenance allowances to relatives.
15. Municipalities.	Sales of rubbish and manure. Recommendations regarding buildings, supervision of works including Sarwar and Rupnagar Municipalities.	Budget, original works.
16. Library.		
17. Saltpetre and Bone contracts.	Sanctioning of contracts.	
18. Forests.		
19. State Bank and Baqaya, Kersani Nadhi.	Realizations by instalments.	
20. Orphanage.		
21. Cotton Press.		
22. Excise.		
23. Commutation dues.		
24. Temples.		
25. Puttas.		

# ANNEXURE A.--No. III.

*Public Works Department—Member, Rao Sahib Thakur Bharat Singhji.*

Departments.	Duties of Members.	Matters to be referred to Hazuri.
Public Works ...	<p>Petty repairs, Contract up to Rs. 100/-.</p> <p>Submission of monthly proposed reports of major works ; superintendents of works, work-shops, checking of musters, accounts and rates, and of progress reports of minor works.</p>	<p>Contracts over Rs. 100/-.</p> <p>Original Works.</p>



## ANNEXURE B.



# ANNEXURE B. No. I.

## COURTS OF JUSTICE.

1. **Hukumats' Criminal powers.** Approximately those of 2nd class Magistrate, can impose 6 months imprisonment, and Rs. 200 fine. No appeals against fine of Rs. 10 or 3 days imprisonment.  
1st appeals to Appellate Court in all other cases.  
2nd appeals to Judicial Member in cases where one month or Rs. 40 fine is imposed.
- Civil powers.** Cases up to Rs. 500  
No appeals in Rs. 15 cases.  
1st appeals to Appellate Court in case of above Rs 15 or more.  
2nd appeals to Judicial Member in cases of above Rs. 15 or more.
2. **Faujdari Court. Criminal powers.** Approximately those of 1st class Magistrate.  
Sentence of 2 years and Rs. 1,000 fine.  
1st appeals to Appellate Court.  
2nd appeals to Judicial Member or Huzuri Mahakma as case may be, in cases when 2 months or Rs. 80 has been imposed.
- Civil powers.** Small Cause Courts Rs. 35 cases. No appeal in cases worth Rs. 15 or less than Rs. 15 in other cases 1st appeal only to Appellate Court.
3. **Civil Court.** Cases up to Rs. 3,000.  
1st appeal to Appellate Court, 2nd to Judicial Member only when case is of Rs. 75 or more, to Huzuri Mahakma if case is of Rs 400 or more. In cases involving right to immoveable property (unless it can be valued at Rs. 200 or less) the 2nd appeal lies to the Huzuri Mahakma.
3. **a. Thikana Court.** Criminal powers of Faujdari, Civil powers of Civil Court but unlimited in amount. 1st appeal to Appellate Court; 2nd appeals to Judicial Member or Huzuri Department.
4. **Appellate Court.** Can try any cases which lower courts cannot try, Civil or Criminal.  
1st appeal to Judicial Member; 2nd appeal to Huzuri Mahakma

NOTE.—In cases of murder, culpable homicide, suicide and other cases where death results, counterfeiting cases and stamps, cow killing, bribery, abortion, dacoity, perjury, forgery and rape, the punishment proposed must be submitted to the Huzuri Mahakma for previous sanction.

5. **Judicial Member.** Appeals as described above.
- Huzuri Mahakma.** Do. Do.  
Hukumats' powers in Jagir cases to remain unchanged.  
The powers of the Buxi Jagir court are unlimited in Civil Cases.  
Appeals as on second column of paragraph 3.





## ANNEXURE C.



## ANNEXURE C.—No. I.

*List of High Official in the Kishangarh State.*

Number.	Name of Officer.	Appointment.	PERIOD.		REMARKS.
			From.	To	
1	K. L. Paonasker Esq., M.A. ...	Chief Member of Council ...	Throughout the year.		
2	Bareth Ram Nath Ratnoo ...	Judicial Member of Council ...	Do.		
3	Rao Sahib Thakur Bharat Singhji ...	Public Works Member ...	Do.		
4	Powar Roopsinghji ...	Private Secretary to H. H. ...	Do.		
5	Lala Magan Lal ...	Personal Asst. to Chief Member ...	From 31st May 1909.		
6	Pandit Kalyan Singh Rawat.	Supdt. Huzuri office ...	Throughout the year.		
7	Rajwin Sheo Singhji ...	Buxi Jagir ...	Do.		
8	Munshi Biharidasji ...	Mir Munshi Darbar ...	Do.		
9	Munshi M. Fazl Ali Khan ...	Session Judge ...	Do.		
10	Bhatta Madan Mohan ...	Joint Session Judge ...	From 31st May 1909.		
11	Prohit Bihari Lal ...	Treasury Officer ...	Do.		
12	Bahu Chandra Brahan Singh.	Mustaufi Daftar Sadar ...	From 21st May 1909		
13	Pandit Dhannulal ...	Hakim Adalat Diwani ...	Do.		
14	Prohit Shrinath Das ...	Joint " ...	Do.		
15	Prohit Ram Rup ...	First Revenue Assistant ...	From 20th Sep. 1909.		
16	Bora Madan Mohan ...	Second Revenue Assistant ...	From 8th Octr. 1909.		
17	Babu Dharam Singh ...	Supdt. Girai and Police ...	Throughout the year.		
18	Joshi Deoki Nandan ...	Hakim Saiwar ...	Do.		
19	Melhta Madan Singh ...	Do. Arain ...	Do.		
20	Chaudhri Ram Bilas ...	Do. Rupunagar ...	Do.		
21	Lala Zorawar Singh ...	Do. Fatehgarh ...	Do.		
22	Bhatta Biharilal ...	Darbar Vakil at Abu ...	From 1st May 1909.		
23	P. Pahlad Kishan ...	Darbar Vakil at Jaipur ...	Throughout the year.		
24	Munshi Abdul Karim Khan ...	Darbar Vakil at Jodhpur ...	Do.		
25	Lala Onkar Bakhs ...	Darbar Vakil at Ajmer ...	Do.		
26	Thakur Dig Bijai Singh ...	Kamdar Palsuti ...	Do.		
27	Dr. Seraj Narayan L.M.S. ...	Medical Officer and Officer in charge of Central Jail ...	From 10th June 1909.		
28	Pandit Nathulal ...	Superintendent Jail ...	Do.		
29	G. P. Deodhar ...	Head Master Maharaja's School & Inspector of Schools ...	Do.		

**ANNEXURE C.—No. II.***List of laws in force in the Kishangarh State during the year 1965.*

Discription.	Whether adap- ted from British Indian Acts.	Introduced during the year under report.	REMARKS.
Raj Revised Civil Procedure ...	Adapted from British Indian Acts.		
Raj Criminal Procedure ...			
Raj Stamp & Court fee Act ...			
Raj Limitation Act ...			
Raj Registration Act ...			

# ANNEXURE C.—No. III.

Statement showing the working of the Police in Kishangarh State during the year 1965.

S T A T E.	Number of offences.		Number of accused arrested.		Number of accused sent for trial.		Number of accused convicted.		Number of accused accepted or discharged.		Percentage of convicts.		Percentage of convicted accused sent for trial.		REMARKS.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Kishangarh ...	417	375	800	854	800	845	428	241	232	82	53.45	60	53.45	60	

## ANNEXURE C.—No. IV.

*Statement showing the value of property stolen and the amount of Recoveries in the Kishangarh State during the Sambat year 1965.*

S T A T E.	A M O U N T S T O L E N.		A M O U N T R E C O V E R E D.		P E R C E N T A G E O F R E C O V E R I E S O F P R O P E R T Y S T O L E N.		R E M A R K S.
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Kishangarh ...	12,791	46,13,351	56,4,749	106,4,481	103,37.13	33.50	





**ANNEXURE C.—No. VI.**

*Statement showing the numbers of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Kishangarh State during the Sambat year 1965.*

Number.	Name of Court.	No. of Offences Reported during the Year.		Number of Persons Dealt With.										Persons Disposed Of.					REMARKS.
		Past year.	Present year.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Brought to trial.						Total.		Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.		
					Arrested by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntary.	Arrested in presence of the Magistrate.	Past year.	Present year.								
1	Appellate Court	23	22	6	20	6	...	1	9	44	42	...	9	13	...	9	11	Persons remaining at the end of the year.	
2	Criminal Court	633	777	276	484	29	815	...	10	1,178	1,614	353	300	266	61	18	616		
3	Hakims' Court	788	827	57	348	...	935	29	460	1,291	1,829	136	563	416	4	78	632		
4	Thikanas	96	29	13	2	...	25	...	2	133	42	6	9	7	1	1	18		
	Total	1,540	1,655	352	854	35	1,775	30	481	2,646	3,527	495	881	702	66	106	1,277		

# ANNEXURE C.—No. VII.

Statement showing the results of Appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Kishangarh State during the Sambat year 1965.

TRIBUNALS.	Number of applications.	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES.																		REMARKS.
		APPLICA- TIONS RE- JECTED.		SENTENCES.								PROCE- EDINGS QUASHED.		REFERRED.		FURTHER.		PENDING.		
				Confirmed				Modified.												
Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.					
Council Hazuri Department ...	36	1	1	8	6	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	41	25			
" Judicial ...	20	...	...	9	7	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	10	10			
Appellate Court ...	110	18	5	91	52	28	13	44	29	5	3	2	1	...	...	9	7			
Total ...	166	19	6	108	65	32	17	45	30	6	4	2	1	2	1	60	42			

# ANNEXURE C.—No. VIII.

*Civil Works—Nature and value of Original suits filed and disposed of in the Kishungarh State during the year 1965.*

No.	Tribunals.	OPENING BALANCE		FILED DURING THE YEAR, RECEIVED BY TRANSFER OR ON DEMAND.		TOTAL.		DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR.		CLOSING BALANCE		SUITS FILED DURING THE PRESENT YEAR.										SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING THE PRESENT YEAR.					REMARKS.	
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value.	Suits regarding landed property.	Suits for money transaction.	Suits for other rights.	No. of suits under Rs. 100/-	No. of suits above Rs. 100/- and under Rs. 500/-	No. of suits above Rs. 500/- and under Rs. 1,000/-	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000/- & under Rs. 5,000/-	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000/-	Ex parte.	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file.	Otherwise disposed of.	Value.	Average duration (days).		
1	Civil Court	22	67	357	403	379	470	312	294	67	176	60,962	6	377	18	241	113	16	7	...	2	79	20	193	36,607	61-7½		
2	Appellate Court	4	1	...	2	4	3	3	3	1	...	28,162	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	28,162	100	
3	Small Cause Court.	121	144	651	613	775	737	533	590	242	167	9,088	4	599	8	...	1	...	1	...	79	255	82	174	7,485	88 3		
4	Buxi Jagir's Court.	36	33	77	158	113	191	60	114	53	77	20,161	...	...	...	43	35	7	2	...	10	49	9	2	10,289	827		
5	Court of Hakims...	109	175	1,402	2,389	1,511	2,564	1,369	2,463	202	101	66,217	3	938	12	2,129	212	5	...	...	178	1,828	121	336	25,770	32		
6	Thikanas	10	6	270	69	280	75	265	65	13	10	4,776	1	...	1	56	17	...	...	...	35	23	3	4	5,104	73		
	Total	302	326	2,766	3,634	3,062	4,060	2,482	3,529	578	531	1,89,366	14	1,916	39	2,469	378	28	11	1	394	2,234	236	711	1,13,417	61-93		

# ANNEXURE C.—No. IX.

*Civil Works.—Results of applications of decrees in the Kishangarh State for the Sambat year 1965.*

No	Trienah.	OPENING BALANCE.		Value of opening Balance.	APPLICATIONS BROUGHT IN THE REGISTERS.			TOTAL.			DISPOSED OF.			CLOSING BALANCE.			NATURE OF APPLICATIONS PENDING DISPOSAL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.			REMARKS.
		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value for present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 1 year.	Above 1 year.	
1	Muzuri ...	5	...	6,747	...	...	...	5	6,747	9	...	...	...	5	...	6,747	...	...	...	
2	Appellate Court ...	27	80	12,069	129	168	29,495	156	248	41,561	76	197	20,492	80	51	21,072	31	9	11	
3	Civil Court ...	211	121	49,685	762	1,052	1,12,041	973	1,173	1,61,726	852	719	1,06,388	121	454	55,338	195	211	48	
4	Court of Small Causes ...	275	285	847	1,194	807	7,629	1,406	1,152	8,516	1,131	671	3,809	275	481	4,737	110	361	299	
5	Bakhshi Jagir Court ...	99	113	24,916	195	221	42,330	294	337	67,246	50	216	38,324	244	121	28,922	82	40	...	
6	Court of Hakims ...	80	168	7,138	2,281	3,304	1,19,185	2,354	4,072	1,56,323	2,147	4,000	1,50,125	207	72	6,198	49	26	...	
7	Thikanas ...	19	13	1,043	340	58	4,368	3,357	71	5,111	351	65	4,716	7	8	625	6	1	1	
	Total	716	782	1,02,415	1,901	6,273	3,45,118	8,515	7,055	4,47,563	4,610	5,866	3,23,854	936	1,189	1,23,709	168	618	361	



## ANNEXURE C.—No. XI.

Statement showing the Number of Persons confined at the Jails and Lock ups in the Kishangarh State during the Sambat year 1965.

STATION.	No. of Prisons.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS.						DAILY AVERAGE.		No. of Prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of Jail and Prisoners.	Average period of accused under trial.	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jail.
		Remainning from last year.	Admitted during the year.	Total.		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.				
				Past year.	Present year.								
Kishangarh	1	45	95	308	140	63.97	46.37	49	4,604	88.04	Dead 6.		

# ANNEKURE C.—No. XII.

## Registration of Documents in the Kishangarh State during the Sambat year 1965.

	NATURE OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED.												Documents presented for Registration.		Value of Documents registered.		Document of which registration has been refused.		Documents remaining un-registered pending enquiry at the close of the year.		REMARKS.
	Mortgage.		Sale deed.		Wills.		Money Bonds.		Miscellaneous.												
	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.					
Sudder Registration Office ...	123	129	66	49	17	24	1	6	20	20	17	28	122	127	20,310	23,344	...	...	1	1	
Uukumats ...	114	181	76	116	13	37	5	4	13	2	6	22	114	181	22,838	34,965	...	...	...	...	
Thikanas ...	24	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	1	24	...	4,768	102	...	3	...	...	
Total ...	261	310	154	167	30	61	6	10	37	22	31	51	260	308	47,916	58,411	...	3	1	...	

## ANNEXURE C.—No. XIII.

Statement showing the Receipt and Expenditure on account of Registration during the year 1965.

DESCRIPTION.	LAST YEAR.			PRESENT YEAR.			REMARKS.
	No. of deeds.	Value.	Fees realised.	No. of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realised.	
Sudder Registration Office ... ..	123	Rs. 20,310	Rs. 392	129	Rs. 23,344	Rs. 512	
Mukdums ... ..	114	22,838	304	181	33,913	499	
Thikanas ... ..	24	4,768	40	3	102	6	
TOTAL ...	261	47,916	736	313	57,359	1,017	
Deduct Expenditure ... ..	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	
Net profit ... ..	...	.....	...	...	.....	...	



## ANNEXURE C.—No. XIV.

*Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipalities of the Kishangarh State during the Samvat year 1965.*

Name.	Opening balance at the commence- ment of the year.	RECEIPT DURING THE YEAR.		Total in current year.	EXPENDITURE DURING THE YEAR.		Balance at the end of the year.	REMARKS.
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.		
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	
Kishangarh ... ..	...	2,103	1,041	1,041	4,124	4,690	...	
Rupangarh ... ..	...	...	85	85	...	84	1	
Sarwar ... ..	1,890	555	2,976	4,866	602	1,900	2,966	
Total ...	1,890	2,658	4,102	5,992	4,726	6,674	2,967	

ANNEXURE C.—No. XV.

Statement of Rainfall in the Kishangarh State during the Sambat year 1965.

S T A T E.	Asoj Sudi 1st to Asoj Sudi 15.													REMARKS.	
	Kati.	Magsar.	Pos.	Mab.	Phagun.	Chait.	Baisakh.	Jeth.	Asarh.	Savan.	Bhadra.	First fortnight of Asoj.	Total.		Total of past year.
Kishangarh	...	...	...	.22	.3	...	1.58	...	3.62	17.32	6.36	...	29.10	37.16	
Sarwar	...	...	...	.25	...	...	1.12	...	1.90	19.39	6.95	...	29.61	31.47	
Rupnagar	...	...	.30	...	...	.20	2.46	...	4.5	11.60	4.85	...	23.46	27.48	
Arain	...	...	...	.45	...	...	1.3	.20	4.52	17.0	1.60	...	24.80	29.85	
Total	...	...	.30	.92	.3	.20	6.16	.20	14.9	63.31	19.76	...	106.87	126.16	
Average	...	...	.7	.23	.07	.51	5.4	.5	3.72	15.827	4.94	...	26.742	31.54	

## ANNEXURE C.—No. XVI.

*Statement of price of Staple Food Grains during the year 1965.*

	Wheat.		Barley.		Jowar.		Bajra.		Gram.		Makki.	
	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.	Srs.	Ch.
2nd half of September 1908.	9	8	14	8	12	8	13	...	10	8	11	8
October ...	8	6	13	4	13	...	13	...	9	8	14	...
November ...	7	12	14	8	14	...	12	...	10	...	13	4
December ...	8	...	15	...	16	...	13	8	10	...	14	...
January 1909.	8	...	14	...	16	...	13	8	10	...	13	12
February ...	8	12	14	8	16	...	14	...	10	...	14	...
March ...	9	...	14	8	16	8	14	8	14	4	14	4
April ...	10	...	15	...	18	8	14	8	15	...	13	12
May ...	9	4	15	...	18	...	14	...	14	...	14	...
June ...	9	4	16	...	17	8	14	...	15	...	13	...
July ...	10	...	16	...	17	...	14	8	15	8	14	...
August ...	9	4	16	...	17	...	14	...	15	...	15	...
1st half of September 1909.	10	...	18	8	18	...	14	8	16	...	11	8

## ANNEXURE C.—No. XVII.

Expenditure on Public Works during the Sambal year 1965.

Description of Works.	STATE FUNDS.			LOCAL FUNDS.			REMARKS.
	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
	R\$	R\$	R\$			R\$	
Military ... ..	81	459	540	...	...	...	540
Civil Buildings ... ..	12,196	5,389	17,585	...	...	...	17,585
Communication ... ..	7,602	29	7,631	...	...	...	7,631
Irrigation ... ..	...	7,025	7,025	...	...	...	7,025
Miscellaneous ... ..	2,519	17,241	19,760	...	...	...	19,760
Famine Works ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railways ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment ... ..	...	...	4,840	...	...	...	4,840
Total ... ..	22,398	30,143	57,381	...	...	...	57,381

# ANNEXURE C.—No. XVIII.

*Agricultural Stock in the Kishangarh State during the year 1965.*

No.	District.	Year.	HORSES AND CATTLE.										PLOUGHS.		CARTS.		REMARKS.
			Bullocks.	Cows.	Buffaloes.		Horses.	Mares.	Colts and Fillies.	Asses.	Sheep and Goats.	With two Bullocks.	With four Bullocks.	Riding.	Load carrying.		
					Males.	Females.											
1	Kishangarh	...	4,675	8,003	204	1,894	136	176	18	631	30,527	3,102	...	110	627		
2	Sarwar	...	5,769	8,879	380	1,705	89	96	35	173	26,208	2,494	10	362	659		
3	Rupnagar	...	2,943	3,902	69	783	17	24	4	416	23,945	1,465	...	30	320		
4	Arain	...	4,577	9,109	384	2,410	30	50	12	436	19,895	1,833	41	260	588		
	Total	...	17,964	29,893	1,037	6,792	272	346	69	1,656	1,00,575	8,894	51	762	2 194		

Sabbat year 1965.

# ANNEXURE C.—No. XIX.

Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Kishangarh State during the year 1965.

NAME OF STATE.	Country Spirit.		Opium.		Ganja.		Tari.		Bhang and other intoxicating things.		Total.		REMARKS.
	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	No. of shops.	Revenue.	
Kishangarh	100	Rs 35,549	128	Rs 6,810	...	...	...	...	3	Rs 927	231	Rs 43,286	



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ANNEXURE B. No. XX.

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**B.—No. XX.***Expenditure of the Kishangarh State for the Raj Sambat year 1965.*

No.	Heads of Expenditure.	Amount.			Total.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I	Religious and Charitable ...	8,328	15	6			
II	Palace ...	87,762	2	0			
III	Court ...	11,273	14	0			
IV	Departments and Courts ...	1,24,279	12	6			
V	Public Works ...	49,544	10	0			
VI	Establishment ...	1,28,044	14	0			
VII	Army (sudder) ...	52,533	12	6			
VIII	Festivals ...	10,946	3	0			
IX	Perganahs ...	34,225	3	0			
X	Vakils ...	6,483	8	9			
XI	Rewards and Gifts ...	14,453	2	6			
XII	Guests ...	34,232	8	9			
XIII	Travelling and Bhutta ...	45,158	7	9			
XIV	Miscellaneous ...	2,693	11	9			
XV	Permanent advances ...	98,056	5	9			
XVI	Unforeseen and extraordinary ...	1,15,985	14	0			
	Total Expenditure ...				8,24,003	1	9
	Balance in hand ...				1,98,106	10	9
	GRAND TOTAL ...				10,22,109	12	6

## ANNEXURE C.—No. XXI.

*Statement of Medical relief afforded in the Kishangarh State during the Sambat year 1965.*

	No. of Patients Treated.		Result of In-door Patients.				Expenditure.	Daily Average.		Remarks.
	Out-door.	In-door.	Discharged.	Absent-ed.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.		In-door.	Out-door.	
Kishangarh	12,033	28	22	2	2	2	Rs. A. P. 4,016 15 6	1-27	87-78	
Sarwar	4,309	...	...	...	...	...	869 7 7	...	11-8	
Rupnagar	2,645	...	...	...	...	...	724 5 2	...	7-24	
Arain	2,944	...	...	...	...	...	321 4 0	...	8-0	
Total	21,931	28	22	2	2	2	5,932 0 6	1-27	114-0	

**ANNEXURE C,—No. XXII.**

*Vital Statistics of the Kishangarh State for the year 1965.*

NAME.	Population.	BIRTHS.		Increase.	Decrease.	DEATHS.		Increase.	Decrease.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				REMARKS.
		Past year.	Present year.			Past year.	Present year.			Births.	Deaths.			
Kishangarh State	90,970	1,741	1,131	...	610	1,403	1,622	219	...	19.13	12.43	15.42	17.83	

# ANNEXURE C.—No. XXIII.

Particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Kishangarh State during the year 1965.

No. of SCHOOLS.	Description of Schools.	No. of Pupils on the Rolls on.		Average Daily Attendance.		Expenditure.			Remarks.
		Past year.	Present year.	Past year.	Present year.	High School.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	
29	English Schools for boys :— A. V. Middle School 1 ... Vernacular Schools for boys :— Secondary Schools 8 } 22 ... Primary ... 14 } Girls Schools ... ... Secondary Schools 0 } 3 ... Primary 3 }	26	927	545.00	628.10	...	Rs 5,769	Rs 3,076	

# ANNEXURE D.



**ANNEXURE. D.—No. I.**

*Report showing the progress made in extending Preserves and in storing Surplus fodder during the Sambat year 1965 ending 14th October 1910.*

1. The forest area at the end of the year was acres 29,600. No alteration has been made in the area this year. The detail is shown in Form No. 16.

2. The following statement shows the fodder collected during the year :—

FODDER.	Previous Balance.		Gathered during the year.		TOTAL.		Issued during the year.		Balance at the end of the year.		REMARKS.
	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	
Grass ...	9,533	20	1,26,675	35	1,36,209	15	52,971	20	83,2,37	35	
Karbi ...	...	...	492	38	492	38	492	38	...	...	
Rijka ...	...	...	4,058	30	4,058	30	4,058	30	...	...	
Pala ...	275	0	878	38	1,153	38	506	18	647	20	
Khakla ...	...	...	342	20	342	20	56	35	285	25	
TOTAL ...	9,808	20	1,32,449	1	1,42,257	21	58,086	21	84,171	0	



## ANNEXURE D.--No. II.

## Forest Department Kishangarh,

Area of Forests during the Sambat year 1965 ending 15th October 1968.

No	Hukumat or District.	Taluka or Range.	Forest Reserves.	Area.				Added during the year.		Included during the year.		Remarks.
				Sambat year 1964.		Sambat year 1965.		Sqr. Miles.	Acres.	Sqr. Miles.	Acres.	
				Sqr. Miles.	Acres.	Sqr. Miles.	Acres.					
1	Kishangarh	...	...	26	16,640	26	16,640	...	...	...	...	
2	Arain	...	...	8	5,120	8	5,120	...	...	...	...	
3	Rupnagar	...	...	7	4,480	7	4,480	...	...	...	...	
4	Sarwar	...	...	1½	800	1½	800	...	...	...	...	
5	Kishangarh & Rupnagar.	Kishangarh & Rupnagar.	Total	42½	27,040	42½	27,040	...	...	...	...	
			Jagir and Udak forests	4	2,560	4	2,560	...	...	...	...	
			Grand Total	46½	29,600	46½	29,600	...	...	...	...	

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